

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

ANTENNA CORD PLUG STRUCTURE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is based upon and claims the
5 benefit of priority from the prior Japanese Patent
Application No. 2002-352696, filed December 4, 2002,
the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by
reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to an antenna cord plug
structure suitable for an antenna mounted on, for
example, a roof of a vehicle.

2. Description of the Related Art

15 In a mounting structure of a roof antenna which is
mounted on a roof of a vehicle, an antenna cord plug is
fitted in an antenna base directly from a bottom side
of the base and connected thereto, and has so-called
an L-shaped structure such that the antenna cord plug
20 is bent at approximately 90 degrees in a space inside
the roof. An antenna cord composed of a coaxial cable
connected to the plug is connected to a tuner unit
inside the vehicle through the space of the roof.

The L-shaped antenna cord plug is bent to reduce
25 a length thereof because the space in the roof is very
small. In general, many L-shaped plugs corresponding
thereto are available.

In the L-shaped antenna cord plug, however, the cord and a terminal portion are integrally formed by molding resin or configured by a metal connector. For this reason, manufacturing costs of the antenna plug are increased.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An aspect of the object of the present invention provides an antenna cord plug structure which is simple and cheap, and which allows an antenna cord to be connected firmly to a base portion of the antenna.

An antenna cord plug structure connecting a coaxial cable, which connects an antenna device and a transmitter-receiver, with the antenna device, according to an aspect of the present invention is characterized by comprising: a terminal portion formed on one of end portions of the coaxial cable and connected to the antenna device, the terminal portion comprising a central terminal formed on a distal portion and connected to a central conductor of the coaxial cable, and an external terminal formed to cover a part of the coaxial cable, connected to an external conductor of the coaxial cable, and having a first end and a second end, in which a central conductor is arranged at the first end of the external terminal via an insulation portion and the coaxial cable is extended from the second end of the external terminal; and a plug body comprising an insertion opening into which

the coaxial cable is inserted and an engaging portion engaging and fixing the coaxial cable inserted into the insertion opening in a state of being bent at approximately 90 degrees.

5 Additional objects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows, and in part will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objects and advantages of the invention may be realized and
10 obtained by means of the instrumentalities and combinations particularly pointed out hereinafter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

 The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification,
15 illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the invention, and together with the general description given above and the detailed description of the preferred embodiments given below, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

20 FIGS. 1A and 1B show perspective views illustrating an assembly process of an antenna cord plug according to an embodiment of the present invention;

 FIGS. 2A and 2B show a structure of a plug body according to the embodiment; and

25 FIGS. 3A to 3C show perspective views illustrating an assembly process of an antenna cord plug according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

An embodiment of the present invention applied to an antenna cord plug connected to a vehicle roof antenna will be described with reference to the drawings.

FIG. 1A shows a structure of a distal portion of a coaxial cable 11 used as an antenna cord, i.e. a structure of the distal portion connected to an antenna base portion (not shown). An external conductor 11b composed of woven metal wires is peeled back, at a distal end of an envelope 11a. Thus, an insulator 11c inside the external conductor 11b is exposed and a central conductor 11d composed of a single wire is introduced from a top of the insulator 11c.

A plug terminal portion 12 is formed on the coaxial cable 11 in configured above, as shown in FIG. 1B. The plug terminal portion 12 has a column-shaped external terminal 12a that is constricted at two portions, and a central terminal 12c at the top that is formed integrally with the external terminal 12a via a conical insulation portion 12b.

The external terminal 12a is electrically connected to the external conductor 11b of the coaxial cable 11 and the central terminal 12c is electrically connected to the central conductor 11d of the coaxial cable 11.

FIG. 2A shows a structure of a plug body 13 fixing

the coaxial cable 11 that has the plug terminal portion 12 formed at the top.

The plug body 13 is formed of, for example, ABS resin having the insulation characteristic and elasticity. One end of a plate member 13d is shaped in a circle and the other end thereof is shaped in a square plate, and an engaging portion 13a of the coaxial cable 11 is formed integrally with the square plate. An insertion opening 13b whose diameter is the same as a diameter of the coaxial cable 11 is formed at the center of the circular portion of the plate member 13d. A concave terminal fitting portion 13c is formed on a lower surface side of the insertion opening 13b such that an upper bottom surface of the external terminal 12a of the plug terminal portion 12 is fitted in the terminal fitting portion 13c.

The engaging portion 13a is provided to sandwich and fix the coaxial cable 11 together with the plate member 13d along a longitudinal direction of the plate member 13d. For this reason, the plate member 13d and the engaging portion 13a form a slot structure. A recess portion of the slot is formed to have a diameter agreeing with a diameter d1 of the coaxial cable 11 and an opening width d2 of an entry portion of the slot is set to be slightly smaller than the diameter d1 of the coaxial cable 11 as shown in FIG. 2B.

FIG. 3A shows a state in which the coaxial cable

11 forming the external conductor 12 shown in FIG. 1B is inserted into the insertion opening 13b of the plug body 13 and the upper bottom surface of the external terminal 12a of the plug terminal portion 12 is fitted
5 in the terminal fitting portion 13c formed on the lower surface of the plate member 13d.

The coaxial cable 11 in the vicinity of the insertion opening 13b is bent at approximately 90 degrees and is pressed into the slot between the
10 engaging portion 13a and the plate member 13d as shown in FIG. 3B, while the coaxial cable 11 is led from the insertion opening 13b of the plug body 13.

In this case, the diameter d1 of the coaxial cable 11 is slightly greater than the opening width d2 of
15 the entry portion in the slot structure formed by the engaging portion 13a and the plate member 13d as shown in FIG. 2B. For this reason, a certain amount of resistance is generated against the pressing of the coaxial cable 11. If the coaxial cable 11 is
20 mechanically pressed into the deepest recess portion by, at least, elastic deformation of the plug body 13 and deformation of the coaxial cable 11, the coaxial cable 11 is strongly sandwiched, engaged and fixed.

FIG. 3C shows a state of fixing the coaxial cable
25 11 by the engaging portion 13a of the plug body 13 as seen from the other direction. The antenna and the coaxial cable 11 can be connected by holding the plug

body 13 and inserting the coaxial cable 11 into a jack of an antenna base (not shown).

In this structure, a troublesome molding process for attaching the coaxial cable 11 to the plug body 13 and the like do not need to be performed. Furthermore, as the plug body 13 is a resin mold product having a simple structure, the assembly is facilitated at very low costs and the antenna cord can be strongly connected to the antenna base portion.

In addition, the terminal fitting portion 13c in which the upper bottom surface of the plug terminal portion 12 is fitted is formed on the lower surface side of the insertion opening 13b of the plug body 13. Therefore, the plug terminal portion 12 can be strongly attached and fixed to the plug body 13.

Moreover, the plug body 13 is formed of an insulator resin such as ABS resin having elasticity. The engaging portion 13a forms the slot structure having a smaller opening width than the diameter of the coaxial cable 11 together with the plate member 13d. The coaxial cable 11 is pressed into the engaging portion 13a by elastic deformation of the insulator resin, and is sandwiched and fixed. Therefore, the coaxial cable 11 can be strongly attached and fixed to the plug body 13.

In this embodiment, application to the plug for the antenna cord composed of the coaxial cable

connected to the vehicle roof antenna has been exemplified. However, if the plug structure is shaped in an L letter to limit the height of the plug, the attachment place and the like are not limited.

5 Additional advantages and modifications will readily occur to those skilled in the art. Therefore, the invention in its broader aspects is not limited to the specific details and representative embodiments shown and described herein. Accordingly, various
10 modifications may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the general inventive concept as defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.